

NOTE: If you own a 1985 or later model, first check the Supplement at the back of the book for any new service information.

CHAPTER SIX

FUEL AND EXHAUST SYSTEMS

The fuel system consists of the fuel tank, the shutoff valve, a single carburetor and the air cleaner.

The exhaust system consists of an exhaust pipe and a muffler.

This chapter includes service procedures for all parts of the fuel system and exhaust system. Air cleaner service is covered in Chapter Three. **Table 1** and **Table 2** are at the end of this chapter.

CARBURETOR OPERATION

For proper operation a gasoline engine must be supplied with fuel and air mixed in proper proportions by weight. A mixture in which there is an excess of fuel is said to be rich. A lean mixture is one which contains insufficient fuel. A properly adjusted carburetor supplies the proper mixture to the engine under all operating conditions.

The carburetor consists of several major systems. A float and float valve mechanism maintain a constant fuel level in the float bowl. The pilot system supplies fuel at low speeds. The main fuel system supplies fuel at medium and high speeds. A starter (choke) system supplies the very rich mixture needed to start a cold engine.

CARBURETOR SERVICE

Major carburetor service (removal and cleaning) should be performed at the intervals indicated in Chapter Three or when poor engine performance, hesitation and little or no response to mixture adjustment is observed. Alterations in jet size and throttle slide cutaway, and changes in jet needle position, etc., should be attempted only if you're experienced in this type of "tuning" work; a bad guess could result in costly engine damage or, at least, poor performance. If, after servicing the carburetor and making the adjustments described in

this chapter, the ATC does not perform correctly (and assuming that other factors affecting performance are correct, such as valve clearance, ignition timing and condition, etc.), the vehicle should be checked by a dealer or a qualified performance tuning specialist.

Two different carburetor designs are used, depending on the year and model. Be sure to use the correct procedure for your specific ATC.

Carburetor specifications are in **Table 1** at the end of this chapter.

Removal/Installation

This procedure represents a typical carburetor removal and installation sequence. Minor variations exist among the different models and years. Pay particular attention to the location and routing of the fuel lines to the carburetor and the overflow and vent tubes from the carburetor through the clips on the side of the engine.

1. Place the ATC on level ground and set the parking brake or block the wheels so the vehicle will not roll in either direction.
2. Remove the seat/rear fender assembly.



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